THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE

Pittsburgh Gazette:

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

CHARLES BIDDLE, JUN.

Invites those Storekeepers who receive their supplies of

DRY GOODS

FROM THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

TO HIS STORE,

NO. 14, SOUTH FRONT-STREET,

Where he has constantly for Sale upon the

MOST LIBERAL TERMS,

A large and very handsome assortment

OF

BRITISH, INDIA,

AND

American Manufactures.

THERE IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE,

By the Package or Piece,

At No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia,

CALLICOES & CHINTZES,

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Plains, Cotton Checks, Flannels, Dimities, Cambrics, Lenо Muslins, § Cambric Muslins, Hosiery, Cotton Bandanoes, Irish Linens, Shirting Muslins, Velveteens, Book Hkfs. Bombazetts.

And a general assorment of other

BRITISH GOODS.

India Checks, do. Hkfs. Hearth Rugs, § Bandanoes, Sewing Silk, Cotton Shawls,

And a great variety of *INDIA MUSLINS.*

ALSO,

American Printed

CALICOES, SHAWLS & POCKET HKFS.

All of which will be sold on the most moderate terms.

CHARLES BIDDLE, JUN.

Pittsburgh

Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS, whom, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to Philadelphia, offers for Sale at the *Book Store and Lottery Office* of HOPE & Co. Market Street, a collection of valuable BOOKS, at very reduced prices, a considerable part of which are first law authorities. Any person purchasing the whole will obtain a very advantageous bargain.

If not Sold before the 27th of the present month, they will be exposed to Sale by Public Auction.

Also, a number of Tickets in the Lottery of Useful Arts, warranted undrawn, will be sold low.

ROBERT S. WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1809.

N. B. The Store now occupied by the subscriber will be to Let on the first of May next. Apply as above.

The subscriber has lately been authorised to Sell

A Tract of Land of about 200 Acres, situate on Turtle creek, adjoining to Cavet's mill, in Westmoreland county, about 14 miles distant from Pittsburgh, and within sight of the state road leading to that town. About 50 acres are in a good state of cultivation, and under excellent fencing, with a comfortable dwelling house and small barn.

Nearly one half of the whole tract is bottom land of the first quality, containing an extensive sugar camp capable of yielding five or six hundred weight of sugar every season.

The farm is now in the possession of Robert Patterson, who will shew the extent of the improvements and the boundaries of the tract. The price will depend upon the amount of the sum that can be immediately paid when the title is made, and the short periods which may be fixed on for the subsequent payments. For terms apply to

JOHN IRWIN,
of Westmoreland.

Brush Hill, April 1, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements to remove to Philadelphia, so soon as he can dispose of his property, collect his debts, and settle his affairs, offers the following described

Property for Sale.

Two new Brick Houses in Pittsburgh, two stories high, on the Diamond and Union street, subject to a small ground rent.

Four Log and Frame Houses on Sixth street and Strawberry alley, near the German Church; the ground belonging to each house extending 120 feet in depth.

One large Log House and very extensive Lot in the Town of Butler, situate on the Diamond, to which may be attached two Out-Lots, if required.

One Donation Tract in the 10th District, containing 200 acres of first rate land.

One equal half of 350 acres of good Land, situate 6 miles from Freeport, on which is erected a good Grist Mill and Distillery, in Butler county, all in operation.

One hundred and twenty acres of Land well timbered, on which is erected a complete Sawmill, in full operation, 4 miles from Butler town.

Also, one equal half of Seven Tracts of Land, near the town of Butler, containing from 100 to 200 acres each, on which is erected a comfortable cabin, barn, &c. and several acres of clear land, with a number of bearing apple trees.

Indisputable titles will be made for the above by

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, April 4, 1809.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

New Arbitration Law.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "an act to regulate arbitrations and proceedings in courts of justice."

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the first day of June next, it shall and may be lawful for either party, plaintiff or defendant, his or their lawful attorney, in all civil actions, or suits then brought, or that may be brought in any court of this commonwealth, to enter at the prothonotary's office a rule of reference, wherein the said party shall state his, her, or their determination to have arbitrators chosen on a day certain, to be mentioned therein, for hearing and determining of all matters in variance between the parties in such suit or action, which rule shall be entered on record by the prothonotary, and the following proceedings shall be had thereon: that is, the party entering the rule of reference shall procure from the prothonotary a copy thereof under his hand and seal, and serve the same, or a copy thereof, on the opposite party, his, her, or their agent or attorney, or if not to be found, leave a copy thereof at his, her, or their last place of abode, giving at least ten days notice in the city and county of Philadelphia, of the day when the arbitrators are to be chosen, and at least twenty days notice of such time in the other counties of this commonwealth, and the proof of service shall be the oath or affirmation of the person serving the same.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That where both parties attend, either by themselves, their attornies or agents before the prothonotary, the arbitrators shall be chosen in the following manner, to wit: The parties having first agreed as to the number of arbitrators, or in case of disagreement, the number shall be fixed by the prothonotary, which shall be either three, five, or seven, the plaintiff shall in the place first nominate one person, if the number fixed upon be three; two if the number be five; and three if the number be seven —If all or either of them be objected by the defendant, the plaintiff shall nominate other persons in the place of those objected to, until he nominates to the number of six persons for each and every person allowed to be by him nominated, and the same privilege shall be given to the defendant, and the like right to object extended to the plaintiff; but if it should so happen that both or either of the parties should object to a greater number of persons than is above stated, in that case the arbitrators shall be appointed in the same manner as is herein after provided for, where one of the parties neglects to attend on the day appointed for selecting the arbitrators; but in case the parties agree in the choice of arbitrators as above directed, the umpire shall be chosen in the following manner, viz. The parties shall nominate alternately (beginning with the plaintiff) *seven* persons, with liberty given to each or either of them in turn to object to such nomination, and if all the persons thus nominated be objected to, the prothonotary shall name a person for the umpire; if he be objected to by either of the parties, he shall name another, and so on, until he names seven persons: if all are objected to, he shall make out a list of three suitable persons, if the number of arbitrators fixed upon be three; five, if the number be five; and seven, if the number be seven; the parties shall then strike out alternately, beginning with the plaintiff until one name be only left, who shall be the umpire.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if either of the parties shall refuse or neglect to appear by themselves, their attorney or agent, on the day appointed to choose arbitrators, it shall be the duty of the prothonotary (but not in the presence of the party attending) to select and put on record the names of *three*, *five* or *seven* intelligent, reputable, temperate, and disinterested persons, who shall be the arbitrators to determine such cause, suit or action.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when the prothonotary may be interested in the event of any suit or action, or near of kin to either of the parties, the duties of nominating, selecting and appointing arbitrators shall then be performed by the recorder of deeds, or the sheriff of the proper county.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*. That the arbitrators chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall reside within the city or county where the action or suit may be pending.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any prothonotary, recorder, or sheriff, as the case may be, shall knowingly and wilfully select, or appoint under the provisions of this act, any arbitrator or arbitrators who shall be interested in such suit or action, or who shall have prejudged the cause, or shall appoint any arbitrator or arbitrators at the instance suggestion or request of the party attending where the adverse party neglects or refuses to attend or confer with, or consult such party, their agent or attorney, as to the propriety of appointing any arbitrator or arbitrators, then and in either of all such case or cases, the prothonotary, sheriff, or recorder thus offending, shall, on conviction thereof, before the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, forfeit, and pay any sum at the discretion of the court, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, and moreover, if the offence be committed by a prothonotary or recorder, he shall be removed from office.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the party at whose requisition the arbitrators shall have been appointed, within ten days within the city and county of Philadelphia, and within twenty days in the other counties of this commonwealth, after such appointment, to serve on each of them, either by such party, a constable or any other person, a certificate of such appointment, under the hand of the prothonotary, and also a notification, as well to the adverse party as to the arbitrators, of the time when, and place where the said arbitrators are to meet, which time and place shall be fixed by the prothonotary, and inserted in the notice of appointment; and the proof of service of such notice shall be the oath or affirmation of the party serving the same, of which at least ten days notice shall be given previous to the day of meeting.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any arbitrator or arbitrators shall refuse or neglect to attend, or be prevented by sickness or other unavoidable accident, a majority of the whole number of arbitrators, and the parties being present, and unless where either of the parties shall be prevented by sickness, or other unavoidable cause, notice whereof being given to the arbitrators, the sufficiency of which shall be left to their discretion, it shall then be the duty of the arbitrators present, or a majority of them (when the parties cannot agree on suitable persons to supply such vacancy) to appoint a competent number of persons in place of those who may be absent, and the arbitrators thus appointed, shall have the same authority as if appointed under the foregoing provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the arbitrators thus appointed and met, shall be sworn or affirmed, either by a justice of the peace, or in the following manner, to wit:—The first named of the arbitrators shall swear or affirm the rest, and either of them thus qualified, shall then swear or affirm such first named arbitrator, and they being all thus sworn or affirmed, (justly and equitably to try all matters in variance submitted to them) any one of them shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations to such persons called before them (as they or a majority of them shall believe to be proper, disinterested and competent witnesses) as well as to judge of the credibility of their testimony, and likewise to decide the law and the facts that may be involved in the cause to them submitted, and moreover the said arbitrators shall have full power to adjourn their meetings from day to day, or for a longer time if they think proper, and if both parties appear either by themselves, their attornies or agents, before the arbitrators, on the first or any subsequent day of meeting, or if one of the parties be absent, unless prevented by sickness or some unavoidable cause, the sufficiency of which shall be left to the discretion of the arbitrators, then, and in either case, the arbitrators shall proceed to investigate, examine and decide the cause, suit or action to them submitted, and report their determination, and make out an award signed by all, or by a majority of them, and transmit the same to the prothonotary, who shall make an entry thereof in his docket, which shall, from the time of such entry, rank as a judgement against the party agains twhom it is made.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if either of the parties shall be dissatisfied, or think him, her or themselves aggrieved by the report of arbitrators made as aforesaid, he, she or they shall have an appeal to the court of common pleas of the proper county, under the following rules, regulations and restrictions, to wit:—The party appellant, whether plaintiff or defendant, shall by himself, his agent or attorney, enter such appeal with the prothonotary of the proper county, with the bail and recognizance hereinafter required, within fifteen days after the entry of the award of the arbitrators on his docket; and if such appeal, bail and recognizance should not be entered within the time above mentioned, then it shall be the duty of the prothonotary (at the request of the party in favour of whom the report of the arbitrators have been made) to issue execution, or such other process as may be necessary to carry into complete effect and operation such judgment obtained as aforesaid. *Provided always*, That where judgment has been rendered for any sum or sums of money the like stay of execution shall be had, and under the like regulations as is provided by the seventh section of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if the plaintiff be the appellant, he shall with one or more sureties, enter into recognizances with the prothonotary the condition of which shall be, that if the said plaintiff do not recover in the event of the suit a sum greater, or obtain a judgment more favorable than the report of the arbitrators, he shall pay all the costs that shall accrue before the arbitrators, together with those accrued in consequence of the appeal had to the court of common pleas, and one dollar per day that the defendant shall necessarily loose in attending on such appeal, which costs and daily pay shall be taxed and recovered as costs in other cases are by law recoverable.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if the defendant be the appellant, he shall enter into a recognizance with one or more sureties with the prothonotary in the nature of special bails, the condition of which shall be, that if the plaintiff in the event of the suit, shall obtain a judgment for a sum equal to, or greater, or a judgment as or more favorable than the report of the arbitrators, the said defendant shall pay all the costs which shall accrue before the arbitrators, or before the court of common pleas, together with the sum or value of the property or thing awarded by the arbitrators, with one dollar per day for each day which shall be lost by the plaintiff in attending to such appeal; or in default thereof, shall surrender the defendant or defendants to the jail of the proper county in discharge of said recognizance; and the daily pay shall be recovered as is provided in the foregoing section of this act.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the prothonotary, or any justice of the peace of the proper county, or the first named of the arbitrators, if requested by either of the parties, shall issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses before the arbitrators.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the prothonotary on application to him made by both or either of the parties, their agents or attornies, to enter a rule for taking the depositions of aged, infirm, going or absent witnesses in the same manner and subject to the same rules and regulations now observed in the courts of this commonwealth.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the fees to be allowed to constables or other persons to carry the provisions of this act into operation, shall be the same as the fees allowed by law to constables for similar services, and the like penalty for neglect of duty.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the arbitrators respectively shall receive the sum of one dollar for every day necessarily spent by them in the investigation of any cause to them submitted under the provisions of this act; but they shall receive no daily pay or other compensation, unless they make their report and transmit it to the prothonotary within fourteen days, except in the city of Philadelphia, which shall not exceed seven days after they shall have agreed upon the same.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in case any one or more of the arbritator or arbritrators, chosen and notified as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to attend and take upon him or themselves the duties of their appointment, each of them so offending, shall, for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of *two* dollars, to be recovered by either party before a justice of the peace, in the same manner as debts of equal amount are by law recoverable, unless he or they can satisfy such justice, that his or their absence was occasioned by sickness or some other unavoidable cause.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the act to which this is a supplement, and an act supplementary thereto, passed the 28th of March 1808, be and the same are hereby made perpetual, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 19. Repeals laws, by this altered or supplied.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1809.

The Louisville (Ken.) Gazette, of the 12th inst. says, "This morning Mr. Benjamin Wilkinson with a hardy band of warriors, hunters, and trappers, all well armed and equipped, for a three years expedition, left this place for St. Louis, there to join the St. Louis Missouri Company, who intend to push their trade to the river Columbia, and probably in a few years, by that route, to the East-Indies."

From the Gazette of the United States, of the 13th of April.

OLMSTED'S CASE.

On Monday last at an early hour, the marshal eluded the vigilance of the guards appointed to *protect* the daughters of David Rittenhouse, and entered into the parlour of Mrs. Sergeant, where she and her children were sitting. They were so much terrified by his appearance, that he found it necessary to attempt to pacify them, and in the mean time, Mrs. Sergeant, who had not been seen by him, left her own house by the back door, and passed through her garden to the house of Mrs. Waters, where the ladies secured themselves by locking the door. The marshal attempted to enter at the same door, but the guard had become alarmed, and drove him with fixed bayonets from the house.

The grand jury now sitting for the circuit court of the United States, have found a bill of indictment against general Bright, and eight other persons for a misdemeanor, in resisting the process of the district court issued in the case of Olmsted.

We understand that the marshal is preparing to organize the posse to the number of 2000 persons, to enable him to execute the process. The following is the form of the notice issued by him.

To

SIR,

Having been violently resisted, by an armed force, in my lawful endeavors to execute process issued from the district court of the United States for the Pennsylvania district, commanding me to arrest the bodies of Elizabeth Sergeant and Esther Waters, and the said armed force being still in array to oppose my endeavors so as to render it impossible for me to obey and execute the said mandate to me directed, without calling to my aid and assistance the power of the said district: you are summoned and commanded to appear at the State-House, in this city, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday next, the 18th April, instant, provided and prepared in such manner as will enable me, with the aid of the power of the said district, of which you are to form a part, to suppress all riots and breaches of the peace against the said United States, and to apprehend and bring to condign punishment all rioters and trespassers against the United States, so that I may be enabled to execute the said process to me directed. Herein fail not, under the pain and penalties that may in case of disobedience, ensue.

JOHN SMITH, Marshal
of the United States for the Pennsylvania district.

Massachusetts Election for Governor.
FROM 349 TOWNS.

Mr. Gore,	42,643
Mr. Lincoln,	38,210
Present majority for Gore,	4,433

The democratic majority in the above towns last year, was 267.

There are only 101 towns to be heard from, which last year gave Mr Sullivan 5815 votes, and Mr. Gore 3919. Admitting these 101 towns to stand as they did last year, which is not very probable, considering the great changes in the towns already heard from, Mr. Gore's majority would at least be 2,500. The probability however, now is, that his total majority will not be less than 5,000.

Thus have the whole of the New-England states become completely federal, with an exception of a very small majority in one branch of the Vermont Legislature, which will also be changed in a short time. New-York, it is strongly suspected, intends to follow suit.

As the democratic editors would say—"*these are tremendous expressions of the public will!*

"The New-Jersey Journal, of the 4th of April, mentions, that "Col. Ward, of Newark, within a few days, has had fifteen very elegant horses died, owing to their being fed on mouldy corn—he calculates his loss at about 2000 dollars. A horse owned by Col. Ogden, of the same place, also died after eating some of the same food." We make mention of this, that owners of horses may be careful to avoid giving them at any time corn that may be in the least mouldy.

Cure for a Pleurisy.

In the Rev. Joseph Townsend's Travels thro' Spain, he mentions, that in Gallacia, the physicians prescribe as an infallible medicine, the seeds of ivy bruised—in the quantity for a grown person of two tea spoonsfull, repeated every eight hours.

SOLEMN REFLECTIONS.

[*An extract from Sulmangundi.*]

"How futile are all our efforts to evade the obliterating hand of time! As I traversed the dreary wastes of Egypt, on my journey to Grand Cairo, I stopped my camel for a while, and contemplated, in awful admiration, the stupendous pyramids. An appalling silence prevailed around; such as reigns in the wilderness when the tempest is hushed, and the beasts of prey have retired to their dens. The myriads that had once been employed in rearing these lofty mementoes of human vanity, whose busy hum once enlivened the solitude of the desart—had all been swept from the earth by the irresistable arm of death—all were mingled with their native dust—all were forgotten!—Even the mighty names which the sepulchres were designed to perpetuate, had since faded from remembrance; history and tradition afforded but vague conjectures, and the pyramids imparted a humiliating lesson to the candidate for immortality ——Alas! alas! said I to myself, how mutable are the foundations on which our proudest hopes of future fame are reposed. He who imagines he was securing to himself the meed of deathless renown, indulges in deluding visions, which only bespeak the vanity of the dreamer. The storied obelisk—the triumphal arch—the swelling dome, shall crumble into dust, and the names they would preserve from oblivion, shall often pass away, before their own duration is accomplished."

BOSTON, *April* 4.

In the course of Mr. Quincy's observations at the meeting of Federal Republicans, on Sunday evening last, he stated the following important fact,—"That the WASHINGTON Administration received but 40 millions of dollars; that the ADAMS Administration received but 42 millions; while the JEFFERSON Administration received ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, from imposts and Taxes on the People."

SALEM, *April* 8.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Catharine, captain Bickford, in 45 days from Valencia, on the Mediterranean, who informs us, that the day before he sailed, a paper was received at Valencia from the Supreme Junta, from which he heard read the important account, that Austria and Turkey had both actually declared WAR against France (the probability of which event is repeatedly mentioned in the papers we have seen.) The gentleman who read it to him, expressed a desire that he should bring the paper to America; but the eagerness to see it occasioned its being lent from one to another, till it could not be recovered before he sailed. It was considered as a fact, and gave great spirits to the Spaniards.

He further informs us, that a French army of 18,000 men, from Roses, in January, attacked the Spanish army besieging Barcelona and defeated it, through the treachery of their general, Vives, who endeavored to escape, but was seized and sent prisoner to Seville; that the French had been repulsed in fifteen assaults on Saragossa, where they had lost great numbers, and that they were said to have already lost as many as 200,000 men in Spain. At Valencia the patriot spirit was at the highest pitch; and to doubt of their success against the tyrant was almost treachery.

Captain Bickford brought newspapers to the 17th of February.

BALTIMORE, *April 7.*

By the arrival of capt. Gould's packet from Norfolk, we learn that the British ship of war, Rosamond, of 20 guns, capt. Walker, has arrived in Hampton Roads in 41 days from Falmouth, Eng. with dispatches for the British minister. In addition to the particulars which we copy from the Norfolk Ledger, it is stated that the central junta had retired to Cadiz; that the troops which occupied the heights of Corunna were composed of a picked body of Highlanders commanded by sir John Moore, and that they were all cut to pieces.

From the Norfolk Ledger of April 4.

It is with real concern that we now inform the friends of freedom and national independence that the Spanish nation has fallen under the dominion of the Napoleon dynasty. We have not been able to procure any papers, but we have learnt the following particulars, brought by his Britannic majesty's sloop of war Rosamond, capt. Walker, in 41 days from England, arrived yesterday in Hampton roads.

The British army had been engaged in two severe battles, in which sir John Moore, the commander in chief was killed. Sir David Baird, second in command, lost an arm. Gen. Anstruther is also killed, with great loss of officers and men. The remainder of the army marched to Corunna, where it embarked with the artillery, baggage, etc. and had actually arrived in England before the Rosamond sailed.

We further learn that what lead to these disastrous events was the treachery of Castanos and another Spanish general (not Blake) who actually went over to the French in a critical juncture with a view to betray the British army into the hands of Bonaparte, which nothing but its great courage and perseverance prevented.

Joseph Bonaparte had returned to Madrid from whence addresses from all quarters were coming into him.

Napoleon had returned to Paris, and accounts of his arrival there had been received in England before the Rosamond sailed.

These are the particulars we have learnt, and give them as we received them.

In the Rosamond, came passenger Charles Oakley, esq. secretary of legation of his Britanic majesty to the United States.

Since the above article was in type, we have gathered some further particulars received by the Rosamond.

There has been no general action between the French and British armies; the former harrassing the latter in their retreat. The day preceding the embarkation of the British army, was that on which they suffered most, on the heights near Corunna, and where sir John Moore and general Anstruther were killed — The former lived about eight or nine hours after being wounded.

It was notified in the House of Commons, that the whole number lost in the Spanish expedition, did not exceed 8000 in killed, wounded and missing.

It is stated that the disasters in Spain had produced no change in the popularity of the ministers. We further understand that Saragossa had not surrendered, and that Catalonia and the other southern provinces, with Andalusia, still adhered to the patriotic cause.

An expedition of 15,000 British troops were preparing for Cadiz, which place cannot be taken by land.

We hear nothing of American affairs. There are dispatches from Mr. Pinkney for our government by this vessel.

April 12.

CAMPAIGN IN SPAIN.

General Moore's wound was received from a cannon ball, which had reached the ground at the distance of twenty yards, and rebounding struck him on the breast, which it laid open, and at the same time tore off one of his arms. The general fell from his horse, but momentarily recovering himself, he appeared disposed to remount.

General Baird's wound was from a grape shot. He was carried on board the Ville de Paris, and an amputation took place by removing the left arm from the socket of the shoulder.

The French behaved in the pursuit with the most disgraceful inhumanity, by sabering and shooting some of the poor fainting soldiers, who could not keep up with the British army. Indeed Bonaparte's late bulletins boast of putting sixteen stragglers from that army to death. so shameless is he become about violating all laws human and divine.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

By the Jagunto which arrived here yesterday, a late proclamation of the governor of Havana was received by a respectable mercantile house, with which it has kindly favored us. It is dated Havana, 12th March, and is of material interest, because it affords an opportunity of judging respecting the sentiments which prevail among the official characters of that island, since they became acquainted with the partial advantages of Bonaparte in the north of Spain. It breathes an untameable spirit of resentment to that enemy of the human race, and is filled with exhortations against the dejection which the partial actions in Spain and the occupation of Madrid might produce in weak and servile minds.

At the same time it notices the probability of the infernal projects of France being attempted to be rendered operative on that important island, through the usual methods of seduction and corruption, in which the French residents might be made instrumental. He therefore declares that he shall cause all those to depart, who cannot be considered as indissolubly attached to Spain and separated from France by their adherence to the house of Bourbon, or who may not be recommended, by their political opinions, to the public esteem and confidence.

We are also favored with the proclamation of the governor, dated 22d March, respecting the insurrection at Havanna, of the people of colour against the French.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Governor of Cuba, dated 22d March, 1809, respecting the violences attempted upon the French.

I make known to the public, that through an unexpected accident, a portion of the people of colour have raised a commotion, the greater part of whom are boys, in order to injure the French whom they might meet in the streets, and even such as remain in their houses, by subjecting them to damage and scandalous extortions, to the prejudice of the public tranquility, to the molestation of the respectable inhabitants, and in high contempt of the public authority. And as disorders of this nature commonly increase by their continuance, involving in them the most respectable inhabitants and citizens, whereby their authors resemble those tigers and assassins, who have spread themselves through Spain, and they thereby become obnoxious to the highest penalties pointed out by the laws in such cases—*I order and command:*

1. That all such as are collected and embodied in the streets, retire immediately to their own houses and occupations; hereby apprizing them, that after this proclamation shall have been posted up for one quarter of an hour, the troop and a large number of respectable citizens will proceed to arrest and carry them to jail, that they may be punished as they deserve.

2. That all the citizens endeavour to recall and collect in their houses the slaves, who may be found in those crowds; taking care that they do not go out again either by night or by day, unless on business of the greatest necessity.

3. That every inhabitant, who takes an interest in the public welfare, endeavour to detach from the said crowds the individuals, with whom he may have an acquaintance; setting before them the risk they run of being arrested and punished by the hand of justice.

4. That all respectable people hold themselves in readiness to assist and support by force of arms, the majistrate and ministers of justice who may require them, incorporating themselves into guards for the purpose of greater respect and authority, in such number as may appear sufficient to the proper magistrates; from which if any person shall excuse himself, unless he shall be prevented by a known and serious defect of health, he shall be fined five hundred dollars or more, according to his rank and circumstances, and shall be marked as a bad citizen.

5. Finally as in other towns and sections of the country, similar occurrences may take place whether it be with nefarious intention of robbing the said French, as some wicked persons of bad habits have done, or even thro' misdirected patriotism, this proclamation shall be communicated to all the justices and captains of districts, that they may proceed in conformity with it—carrying into effect collectively the measures for their expulsion. And that it may come to the knowledge of all, it shall be posted up at the corners and circulated as above. Havana, 22d March, 1809.

The Marquis of Someruelos.

By order of his Lordship,
Juan de Dios Ayala,
Principal Escribano of the government.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 12.*

The United States in their relation to Great-Britain.

The dispatches to the British minister, of which Mr. Oakley is the bearer, are presumed to be of great interest. The debate in the British house of lords, on the motion of lord Grenville, for restoring harmony between the two countries, the large vote in favor of that motion, the avowed disposition of the ministry to that object, combined with the present state of the world, and the recent occurrences in Europe, all tend to confirm the sincerity of that disposition.

Should such be the tenor of the dispatches from England, which we sincerely wish may be the case, we may hope soon again to behold the faculties of our country, in all their relations, restored to their wonted vigor and usefulness.

A revolution has broken out at Buenos Ayres, in South-America, under the celebrated Liniers, where he has declared his intention to shake off the dominion of Spain. He has been joined by numbers, and the governor of Paraguay, his brother-in-law, has likewise openly

avowed the same cause. General Ello, the governor of Montevideo, is the only person who has as yet dared to oppose those insurgents.

The Secretary of the Treasury has officially notified the collectors, that conformably to the opinion of the attorny general, specie may be exported in American vessels to any port, intercourse with which is not restricted by the act of Congress of March 1, 1809, usually called the Non-Intercourse Act.

NAVY OF THE U. STATES.

The following we understand is the present arrangement of the navy of the United States, as to the commanding officers:

The Constitution	Com. Rodgers
President	Capt. Bainbridge
U. States	Capt. Decatur
Chesapeake	Capt. Hull
Essex	Capt. Smith
Wasp	Capt. Robinson
John Adams	Capt. Evans
Hornet	Capt. Dent
Siren	Capt. Gordon
Argus	Lt. Jones
Vixen	Lt. Dent
Enterprize	Lt. Trippe.

The Constitution now at New-York, will, we understand, be completely prepared for service in a few days. The United States, the Essex, and the John Adams are in same state of forwardness. The President, it is expected will be ready for sea on the first of June. The other vessels above-mentioned are in actual service—the Chesapeake, the Wasp, and the Argus on the Eastern station; the Hornet gone to New-Orleans with gen. Wilkinson and suite; the Vixen ordered to the southward to cruize between Charleston, S. C. and St. Mary's—the Enterprize at Norfolk; the Siren at Baltimore.

Although the prospects of entering crews for these vessels were at first not flattering, yet now we understand, that men are entering very fast, particularly in the Eastern ports.—Capt. Hull in a very few days entered a full crew for the Chesapeake, and about one hundred for the Constitution at New-York.

Latest from Europe.

NEW-YORK, April 12.

By the arrival this afternoon, of the ship Dean, in 40 days from Bristol, we have received through politeness of a merchant of this city, London Gazette to the 28th of February.—Extracts follow.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The ocurring reports both from the north and south of Europe of Bonaparte having set out for Germany, seem by no means destitute of probability. We do not however, believe the accompanying rumour, of Austria having declared war against France. It is not likely that such a step would be taken by the Cabinet of Vienna, without some communication with the British government. We should not wonder, however if Bonaparte foreseeing a rupture with that power to be inevitable, has determiued to anticipate the hostility of Austria by attacking before her military preparations are perfected and matured. He has already called out the conspiration of the year 1810, and such a measure could hardly have been necessary if his views were not directed to something beyond the conquest of Spain. That he has been very much displeased with the warlike attitude of Austria, as well as with some recent measures of the Prussian government, is abundantly obvious, from a variety of expressions in his last message to the senate in the official expose of his minister, and from the denunciation launched against the British in one of the Bulletins published in Spain. and if he thinks it likely that the elements of another confederacy against him are collecting, he will naturally be anxious to dissipate them before they are so far digested as to produce an explosion.

Feb. 24.—It it with great pleasure that we aquaint our readers that government has received dispatches from admiral Keats, and that the apprehensions which were entertained for the safety of our fleet in the Sound were unfounded. The dispatches from admiral Keats are dated off Gottenburg; they state, that the whole of our squadron was in safety, with the exception of the Magnet sloop, which was lost; but the whole of the crew were saved. The Sound is now completely open.

We yestereay mentioned the arrival of the Princess Charlotte packet from Lisbon; by this vessel, government have received despatches from Mr. Villiers. If we may give credit to the Portuguese papers, the greatest enthusiasm prevades every part of Portugal, and the greatest exertions have been made by all classes of people, to enable them to resist the French, who, it appears, have not yet entered Portugal. The following very interesting account from Spain is extracted from a Portuguese paper:

"Capt. Walker, of the 71st regiment, effected his escape from Madrid on the 24th ult. It was positively believed at Madrid, that the garrison under the command of gen. Bellard, intended speedily to evacuate that city. The French were fortifying the contiguous heights. The soldiers were extremely discontented; for, notwithstanding the order of the governor, prohibited the carrying of arms and knives, or the wearing of cloaks after sun-set numbers of them were assassinated every night. To such a pitch was the resentment of the people carried, that gen. Penque was assassinated by a woman: gen. Grand Maison was found dead on the 31st *Dec.* gen. Berthier, the Prince of Neufchatel died of a wound received in one of his arms, which it was found necessary to amputate. It was the general opinion among the French officers that Bonaparte had set off for France. There were various conjectures as to the cause; the most generally credited was, that a rupture between the cabinet of the Thuilleries and the northern powers occasioned his abrupt departure from Spain. Joseph Bonaparte, at his solemn entry into Madrid, on the 22d of *Dec.* was received with a gloomy silence; he was not greeted with a single acclamation in any part of the city. It was currently reported in Madrid that, the duke of Infantado's army consisted of 50,000 men; but nothing was positively known of his position. Gen. Cuesta has routed the enemy at the bridge of Almarez; every thing proves the weakness of the enemy; and the Spaniards continue to display the greatest enthusiasm."

Feb. 25.—The dispatches received on Thursday by the Spanish ambassador announce, it is said, the result of another battle in Arragon. The letter with the particulars is of the date of the 27th ult. The action was near Sarragossa, was obstinately contested, and terminated in favor of the patriots. Seven thousand French were left dead on the field.

Letters of the 13th inst. were received yesday from the Dutch coast. They strongly assert, that a war between France and Austria is inevitable. The writer also requests, that the goods he had ordered might not be sent him, as their price would be affected by the continental war.

Yesterday a messenger arrived from Gottenburgh, with dispatches from Stockholm. The contents have not transpired, but one fact is stated on the messenger's authority, which is of importance, at least as indicating the state of the public mind at St. Petersburgh. The disgust which has been felt at the conduct of the grand duke Constantine, has at length occasioned an attempt upon his life. The accounts are not exactly consistent concerning the mode of attack.

Some say that the duke was shot at, and that the ball passed over his head and killed his aid-de camp. Others that a plot was formed to kill him in his bed, and that his room being mistaken, his aid-de-camp was slain in his place, but all accounts agree that the aid-de-camp lost his life contrary to the intention of the conspirators. In consequence of this attempt, the emperor, it is added, offered a reward of 200.000 roubles, on the discovery of the offender.—This was announced by placards on the walls of the city. The following day an advertisement was posted about the streets, offering 400.000 roubles to any one who should assassinate Constantine.

We alluded on Saturday to an action before Saragossa, in which the French were defeated. The Spanish papers to the 11th, contain the official account of it—it took place on the 21st of last month. The enemy are stated to have advanced with seven columns of infantry, a large body of cavalry, and a considerable train of artillery, to invest the suburb on the other side of the river. After a hard fought action, which lasted five hours, the main body of the enemy fell back, and the reserve advanced with great impetuosity. The Spanish troops were for a short time thrown into disorder, but soon recovered themselves, and finally defeated the enemy, who left under the walls and in front of the batteries 4000 men killed and as many wounded. The loss of the Spaniards is not mentioned. On the same day an attack was made by about 800 French, on the fortress of San Josef, but they were also put to flight. Several skirmishes took place on the 22d, 23d, and 24th, in the environs of San Josef, in which the Spaniards were equally successful.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 25.—Sailed a fleet of 20 sail of victuallers, for Lisbon and Gibralter, with provisions and naval stores, under convoy of a frigate. Sailed also the Amazon, 32, capt. Parker, for Lisbon, with gen. Beresford and suite on board, on a mission of great consequence, it is said no less than organizing the Portuguese new levies in Portugal.

VALENCIA, Jan. 6.—The last French papers which we have received say, that the Austrian ambassador, count Metternich, is gone to Vienna for a fortnight on some private business. The public may judge whether the departure of a diplomatic minister, in such circumstances of affairs, could have for its object merely private business.

The supreme junta here have appointed for one of its members, the most excellent the marquis de Romana, instead of the prince Po. The critical government of the kingdom, while it unequivocally approves of so excellent a choice, has determined that while his presence may be necessary to our armies, he shall remain with them, and not take part in the pacific deliberations of the government, till the country shall be able to dispense with the aid of his valient arm, and only require that of his royal heart.

It is now currently reported that ministers mean to adopt a mode of warfare, with regard to Spain, more consistent, it is said, with our insular situation, naval preponderance, and military establishments. This is to consist in frequent and partial descents on the extensive line of coast from Bayonne to Genoa. Its expediency and advantages were frequently recommended by the great lord Nelson; and the alarm which lord Cochrane kept up, some time ago on the French coast in the Mediterrannean proves, if it be pursued on a large scale, that nothing can conttibute more to harass and distract the enemy. By these means, the hopes of the Patriots will be constantly kept alive; whilst the invaders will be tormented and worn out by toilsome marches.

The news from America continues most important and interesting. It is the general opinion the embargo is by this time suspended; and that the enlightened and dignified conduct of our ministers has had its due effect.

Some Oviedo papers to the 7th, state, that not only Austria but even Russia had evinced a hostile disposition towards France. This report we should readily credit if another report in these papers be correct—It is that the French are evacuating Spain. But we fear there is no foundation for any of these rumors.

Advices from the Mediterranean state, that the Russian Admiral at Trieste has promised to the British officer blockading that port, to dismantle his fleet, provided the blockade be raised; but the proposal has been rejected. The same accounts state that a flotilla destined for Reggio, with stores, for the projected expedition against Sicily, has been destroyed by one of our squadrons.

An extensive desertion is stated to have taken place amongst the Italian, Swiss and German troops, who have been compelled to take part in the war. Nearly half of the Saxon troops are stated to have deserted to the patriots, and that the contingent of the prince of Reuss, amounting to 250 men, went over to the Spaniards, with their colors, and three of their officers. Some entire companies of Swiss troops, and upwards of 1500 Italians are represented to have done the same.

LONDON, *February* 18.

The Marquis de Romana, with the remains of his army, has taken possession of Bayona, a sea port in Gallacia, where it is likely he will be able to sustain simself till we can send ships to bring him away.

The expedition prepared at Cork goes on with the greatest alacrity, Orders were yesterday received at Portsmouth to dispatch 40 sail of transports to Cork—they will sail the instant the wind is fair.

AMERICA—The first division this session took place in the house of lords last night upon lord Grenville's motion relative to America and the orders of council. The motion was negatived 115 to 70. The main ground taken by the late ministers was, that we ought to have accepted the proposition which America made to us last August, to repeal their embargo with respect to us, if we abandon our orders with respect to her. Lord Melville, who spoke for the first time this session, placed the question in a clear, perspicuous, statesman-like point of view—proving, that our orders were in retaliation to the decress of France, the repeal of which must preclude the removal of our orders. The American embargo was confessed by its authors to be a municipal measure, and nothing to do with case in point.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival at Cadiz of the San Justo from very Vera Cruz with nine million and a half of dollars or upwards of two millions sterling.

We are assured that Gen. Beresford is destined to Lisbon, and the object of his expedition to organize the Portuguese levy.

Maj. gen. Hill is going out with 5 regiments. We do not know his destination.

By the terms of capitulation of the town of Corunna, a general amnesty is granted to the province of Gallacia in the name of the emperor and king, and his majesty king Joseph Napoleon.

Feb. 23.—The director-general of the police of Lisbon issued a decree on the 16th inst, ordering all Frenchmen, not naturalized, nor confined in prison on account of criminal offences, to quit the capital in eight days.

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

Feb. 17.—We conclude with confidence that a rupture is very probable; that the discordancy there is in the existence of these two powers, so incompatible by the difference of the elements of which they are composed, will speedily manifest itself in the field of battle; that the conjunction is very fortunate on account of the negociations of England with Turkey, which makes it impossible for Russia to take an active part in attacking and plundering her ailey and friend; and that a natural sentiment of self preservation and the honour of the nation and of an august dynasty, will not allow of any other measures or other expedients than to die or conquer; thus following the example of another nation which feels the same, and is laboring in the same way for its legitimate lord.

THE TURKS.

CARTHAGENA, *Feb.* 11.—The commander of the frigate Proserpina having anchored in the port of Malta on his passage, learnt the agreeable intelligence of peace being re-established between Great-Britain and the Ottoman Porte; and the information is not less satisfactory of the attention he received in Trieste, and of the general sympathy which was professed for Spain in Germany, which nation has perhaps already declared war against France.

The army of Austria is 600.000 soldiers, among them 80,000 cavalry, most completely equiped.

SUPREME COURT.

The Term for the Western District commences on the 4th of September, at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, to continue two weeks.

FALL CIRCUITS.

By Tilghman, Chief Justice.

County of Butler,	September	18.
Beaver,		25.
Fayette,	October	4.
Somerset,		11

By Yeates, Justice.

County of Washington,	September	18.
Allegheny,		25.
Westmoreland,	October	2.
Armstrong,		9.
Bedford,		16.

By Brackenridge, Justice.

County of Mercer,	September	25.
Crawford,	October	2.
Erie,		9.
Venango,		16.

A Court of Nisi Prius for the city and county of Philadelphia, on the 13th November, to continue four weeks; the first week for trials by general jury; the remaining three weeks, for trials by special jury; immediately after which viz. on the 11th December, the term for the Eastern District commences, to continue two weeks.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to leave Pittsburgh, will offer for Sale by Public Auction, at the Bookstore of HOPE & Co. Market Street, on the 28th of the present month, a valuable collection of

BOOKS, &c.

A Catalogue of which may be seen at the Store any time previous, and on the day of Sale.

ROBERT S. WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, 26th April, 1809.

NOTICE.

THOMAS SHELDON,

Shop-keeper in the Borough of Pittsburgh, having had all his little property seized to satisfy his house rent, this notice is to solicit all those who are in his debt (let their accounts be ever so small) to come forward and settle before the first of May, so that he may have it in his power to pay his creditors. Those who do not pay attention to this solicitation may depend upon being dealt with according to law.

April 18, 1809.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM NEWBURYPORT, BOSTON, NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Books and Stationary,

AND FOR SALE AT

ZADOK CRAMER'S

Ecclesiastical, Law, and Literary Book-Store, Sign of Franklin's Head, Market, between Front and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved of credit,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

(In continuation.)

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

German A. B. C. books
Old Dame Partle
Letters from London
Youthful Sports
Familiar Lessons
The Daisey, in 2 parts
Tame Goldfinch
Mary and her Cat
Hymns for the nursery
Jack of all trades
First, second and third chapter of Accidents
Sermons to Children
Peasants Repast
Various modes of catching
Youthful Recreation
Prize, second part
Take your Choice
Little Pratler
Book of Nouns
People of All Nations
Simple Stories
Anecdotes of a Little Family
Little Merchant
Little Teacher Improved
Present for good Girls
Dame Margery
Danger of the Streets
Battledoor
Little Goody two shoes
Little Master and Misses Delight
History of Big Letters, by *E. D. Dogood*
An easy road to the Temple of Fame
Little Rambler
The Minor Cabinet of Useful Knowledge
Little History of Little Folks
The Barring Out, or Party Spirit
Memoirs of Isaac Putnam
Doctor Watts Wonderful Dream
New Catechism, by the Worcester Association of Ministers
Doctor Watts divine songs for Children
History of Little Jack
—— of Claras and Laras
—— of Valentine & Orson
—— of doctor Ben Franklin
—— of Narrative Pieces
Academy of Compliments
Universal dream book
Death of Abel
History of Gen. Washington
—— of Lord Nelson
The Canary Bird
The Graduate in vice
Little Present for Little Children
The History of the Holy Jesus
New-England Primers
Pittsburgh do.
Philadelphia do.
New-York do.
American do.
The Youths' first Instructor
The funny explanation of the Alphabet
Philadelphia Cries
Select Scripture pieces for Children
The Chimney Sweepers Complaint
History of G. Worthy
Esop's Life and Fables abridged
Footsteps to Natural History
Economy of Human Life
General Whispers
Copy of a letter written by Jesus Christ
Tragical Tales of Sambrack the Indian
Parents Gift, or young Master and Misses Companion
Orpheus, or Honesty Rewarded
Female Treachery, or the unfortunate story of Belmour and Amanda
The Sterling
Seven Wise Masters of Rome
Hocus Pocus, or the Art of Legerdemain
Child's Library of Useful knowledge
History of Lazy Laurence
Natural History of Bees
The Sparrow
A friendly visit to the House of Mourning
The Modern Story Teller
Pity's Gift
The Budget
The Vision, for the instruction of youthful minds
Minor Cabinet of Useful knowledge
History of a Pin
Domestic Recreation
Juvenile Trials
American Jester
Old mother Hubbard and her dog
The Little Woman & the Pedlar
Parlour Teacher
Idlenes and Industry set forth in two pretty stories
Search after Happiness
Baron Trenk
Principles of Politeness
History of John Gilpin
Whole duty of Woman
A present for a Little Girl
History of P. Quail
—— of Paddy from Cork
The Child's Companion
World displayed, for the benefit of young persons
Boyles Voyages

A quantity of
FRESH CLOVER SEED,
AND
Timothy Seed,
FOR SALE BY
M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN,
Who have on hand,
Barr Iron, Pig Lead, Superfine Flour, Window Glass, and Kentucky Cordage.

TO LET,
A House in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. Enquire of JOSEPH HARBESON.
Pittsburgh, March 4, 1806.

TO HATTERS.
Just received and for sale, by the subscriber,
2000 MUSKRAT SKINS,
For Cash only.
Likewise on hand, a quanty of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are 30 pieces 7-8 Colerain LINENS, from 4s8 to 7s6 per yard.
20 Pieces Cambric Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimities, Broad Cloths, Kersymeres, &c. &c.
Also, 120lb. Carolina Pinkroot, at the Philadelphia prices.
SAMUEL ALLEN,
2d door above Third, in Market st.
Pittsburgh, March 1, 1809.
N. B. All persons indebted, whose notes and accounts are become due, are requested to make payment by the first of April next, as no indulgence will be given after that time.

TO LET,
And possession given the first of April next,
A Store Room and large Cellar, situate between Front and Second streets, in Market street, Pittsburgh.
For particulars enquire at ZADOK CRAMER's Book Store. March 20, 1809.

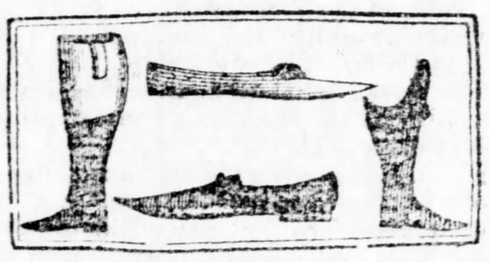
LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.
For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.
Joel Ferree.
Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Hatter,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.
Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

The following
Tracts of Land
Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.
In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.
In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88. 89.
For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.
3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.
May 7, 1808. tf

FOR SALE,
A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.
STEEL SEMPLE.
October 24, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,
On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.
For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.
JOHN WILKINS, jr.
Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.
He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.
Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

Public Notice.
Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.
Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen, } Exec'rs.
Zachariah A. Tannehill,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.
She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.
Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.
MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

CASTINGS,
FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.
A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.
Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.
WILLIAM LANE.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

GUN POWDER.
THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.
From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.
Joel & Isaac Ferree.
Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

NOTICE.
Whereas the subscriber gave two Notes of hand to William Valentine, late of Pittsburgh, for Seventy Dollars each, in consideration of a Tract of Land, and as it appears there is a dispute in the title to said land, I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said Notes, as I will not pay them until said Valentine fulfils his agreement with me, and makes me a good title to said land.
MATHEW BARNWELL.
Pittsburgh, April 10, 1809.

Notice to all whom it may concern,
THAT some years ago, I granted to Samuel Boyd, a perpetual lease, under a certain ground rent therein stipulated, for a part of a lot of ground in the town of Pittsburgh, situate on the south side of the diamond, on which the said Boyd hath since erected two houses adjoining to Mr. M'Clurg and others. It is stipulated in the lease, that if at any time, the arrears of ground rent shall be suffered to amount to one whole year's charge, that then I may lawfully re-enter upon the premises, and rent them out to the best advantage, until such arrears, as well as the stipulated rent, which will become due every six months, shall be fully discharged. It has unfortunately so happened, that the arrears will, on the first day of next month, amount to two full years rent; I am therefore determined to re-enter upon the premises agreeably to conditions of said lease, and on the second day of May next, to rent them out to the best advantage, unless my demand is either paid or secured to my satisfaction.
The houses are now in the possession of Edward Patchell, and may be viewed by persons having occasion for such.
JOHN IRWIN,
of Westmoreland.
Brush Hill, April 1, 1809.

To be Rented,
And possession given the 1st of April next,
Two Log Houses,
In Penn between Pitt and St. Clair Streets.
There is in each house four rooms and a good cellar.
Also to let for a term of years, or forever 45 feet of gound in Liberty Street, running back 130 feet. For terms apply to GEORGE M'GUNNIGLE.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

FOR SALE,
A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.
Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

RAGS
THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

Lots to Lease,
FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—100 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by
BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Bakewell & Ensell*, having been dissolved on the 1st of February last, by mutual consent;—The Flint Glass Manufactory will in future be carried on by Benj. Bakewell & Co. by whom all accounts due to or from the late firm, will be settled.
BENJ. BAKEWELL,
EDW. ENSELL.
Pittsburgh, April 3, 1809.

CHEAP LEATHER.
TO close a consignment, the subscribers will dispose of a quantity of Spanish Sole Leather, at the low price of 20 cents per pound, by the hundred, for cash only.
DENNY & FOSTER.
Pittsburgh, March 27, 1808. tf.

To be Rented,
And possession given the first of April next,
THE STORE ROOM,
On the Corner of the Diamond and Market Street, with a room adjoining, now occupied by David M'Keehan as a Book Store. The situation is equal to any in the town. For particulars apply to
SARAH IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, March 28, 1809.

PROPOSALS,
For publishing by Subscription,
A large collection of useful and approved Forms of
CONVEYANCING:
Interspersed with occasional notes and observations, naturally arising out of the subject.

By WILLIAM GRAYDON, Esq.

CONDITIONS.
This book will contain forms of Acquittances, Affidavits, Agreements, Appointments, Assignments, Awards, Bargains and Sales, Bails, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Conditions, Covenants, Declarations, Defeasances, Deeds, Exchanges, Grants, Gifts, Indentures, Indorsements, Inquisitions, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Notes, Partitions, Petitions, Probates, Process, Provisos, Recitals, Releases, Revocations, Submissions, Surrenders, Trusts, Wills, &c. &c.
Under the title *Affidavit*, will be inserted the different forms of Oaths which Sheriffs, &c. are required to administer. Under *Award*, various forms of Returns and Reports will be given. Under titles *Inquisition* and *Process*, will be inserted the different Inquisitions of Sheriffs, and forms used by Prothonotaries, &c.
Should the present Militia system, appear to promise any permanency, the act of Congress and that of Pennsylvania, shall be inserted in an Appendix, accompanied with the necessary forms required of the officers under the latter. Likewise the act of Pennsylvania, relating to County Rates and Levies, with suitable Forms and Process for Commissioners and Treasurers.
The work shall be printed on good type and paper of a medium size, and half bound, and shall contain at least 500 pages octavo, at *Two Dollars*, to subscribers.
When a sufficient number of copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press, and finished as expeditiously as possible, of which notice will be given.
Harrisburgh, Feb. 22, 1809.
☞ *Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
Justices Blanks,
Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Blank Mortgages,
Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.